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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

VOL. 31, NO. 4

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WHOLE NO. 827

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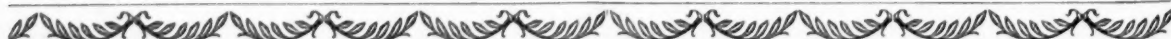
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CLASSICAL WEEKLY

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VOL. 31, No. 4

NOVEMBER 15, 1937

WHOLE NO. 827

REVIEWS

Homeric Studies. By Robinson Smith; pp. 76.
Nice: Privately printed, 1937

Mr. Smith is an American who lives in Nice and who for many years has studied Homer with a zeal, a patience, and a thoroughness that has hardly a parallel. It must have cost less labor to prepare Gehring's Index than to write this book. He has published a steady stream of articles and pamphlets and has not changed his essential position in all these years. He has been much influenced by the earlier writings of Leaf and this book would have been warmly welcomed by that great scholar, could he have seen it thirty years ago, but Leaf completely changed his position in his latest writings, as is shown by his work on Troy. It is fair to say that much of this work tallies with that done by the late Professor Milman Parry, as they both in many cases use the same arguments and reach the same conclusions, and Mr. Smith in some regards anticipated this famous scholar by several years. It is a great loss to scholarship and a tragedy for Mr. Smith that this review could not have been written by Professor Parry.

The author applies with unusual power and thoroughness certain linguistic principles of composition which he regards as axiomatic. The chief of these are: Homer always uses the digamma and its absence is a sure proof of lateness. Many metrical errors were due to the fact that the bard who added verses to the poem had no knowledge of digamma. Homer always used the modal form $\kappa\epsilon$, and verses with $\tilde{\alpha}\nu$ are the work of late and bungling interpolators. He gives twenty-three proofs or tests of lateness, of which those named are the most cogent. By the strict application of these axiomatic laws of composition Mr. Smith finds that but 4,008 verses out of 15,693 deserve a place in the Original Iliad, all the rest are additions so poorly made that they

betray their own spuriousness. This is a little encouraging to me, since in a draft of these Studies published a few years ago there were but 3,260 genuine Homeric verses. It strikes me that a really scientific test should always give the same result, but 748 verses which were then rejected are now found to be genuine; hence the sentence of condemnation against the other verses may not be final, and I hope that the next application of these tests may reprieve a few hundred more verses and at last we may recover our own great Iliad.

Mr. Smith believes these four-thousand verses are all there are of the Iliad of any value, the rest he would ignore: 'These followers of Homer made thousands of palpable and ghastly mistakes, mistakes in grammar, in versification, and in sense. It is these mistakes which have led to so much conjecture, whereas the thing to do, when once the parts where they occur have been condemned, is to brush them completely aside.' (5) 'Once we have isolated the original poem, it were best to leave the rest of the Iliad severely alone.' (55) That means that over 11,000 verses of the Iliad are to be 'brushed completely aside.' Among the parts thus condemned are every verse of books six, twelve, and twenty-three, that is, there should be no remembrance of the Parting of Hector and Andromache, of the great speeches of Sarpedon and of Hector, and of the Games.

The famous chapter 25 of Aristotle's Poetics quotes many passages of the Iliad to illustrate some principle of poetic or linguistic beauty, yet it is a remarkable fact that practically every one of these quotations is from a part of the Iliad that Mr. Smith advises to 'leave severely alone'.

Sophocles was so impressed by the Parting of Hector and Andromache that he more than imitated it, he almost copied it, in his Ajax. The Euripidean Rhesus boldly took over the Doloneia as the plot for the action of that tragedy, and this same Doloneia was the favorite source for illus-

trations in Aristotle's *Poetics*. Vergil was so thrilled by the Games that he took the risk of picturing these Hellenic games as celebrated by men who were not Greeks. These rejected parts of the *Iliad* are so entwined in the world's greatest literature that I question the wisdom of 'brushing them completely aside'. We might lose a little wheat along with the tares.

If the *Iliad* had these 'ghastly mistakes' how did Homer get his reputation? How did all these errors escape Aristotle? What did so good a judge of Greek and so competent a poet as Horace mean when he said of Homer *qui nil molitur inepte*?

It must never be forgotten that Homer owes his reputation to no lost poetry, to no hypothetical Original *Iliad*, but to the traditional *Iliad* in its entirety which we actually have.

JOHN A. SCOTT

Northwestern University

The Goths in the Crimea. By A. A. Vasiliev; pp. x, 292. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Mediaeval Academy of America, 1936. (*Monographs of the Mediaeval Academy of America No. 11.*) \$4.00

In this study Professor Vasiliev seeks to trace the history of the Gothic population in the Crimea through all its vicissitudes from the third to the close of the eighteenth century. He divides the work into six chapters of which the first three, which carry the narrative to 1204 A. D., are a revised and augmented edition of two studies which appeared in 1921 and 1927 respectively in the Publications of the (Russian) Academy for the History of Material Culture. The concluding chapters are new, although the author previously had prepared a manuscript study covering the same period and deposited it in the Archives of the above-mentioned Academy whose authorities refused to return it to him.

The task which Professor Vasiliev attempts is rendered extremely difficult by the character of the sources with which he has to deal. These are both scanty in number and meagre in substance, besides being highly diversified in character. They include notices in Byzantine, Arabian and Turkish historians, in Russian chronicles, in Genoese and Venetian official records, in the reports of travellers from western Europe, and in the lives of saints and official records of the Orthodox Church. A few inscriptions and the results of archaeological excavations have also to be taken into account. All of these materials, and the views of those who have sought to interpret them are subjected to a searching examination, and, although the author frequently emphasizes the hypothetical character of his conclusions, the

reader is convinced that little could be added to the picture which he has been able to reconstruct. This is, in brief, as follows.

The Goths had established themselves in the Crimea by the middle of the third century and by the end of the fourth the old Bosporan kingdom was entirely in their hands. The Hunnic invasion before 378 A. D. swept over part of the peninsula and seems to have separated the Crimean Goths from the rest of their kinsmen. A retreating wave of Huns after 453 drew some of the Goths eastward across the straits of Kertch, and forced the rest into the mountains in the south of the Crimea, where in the fifth century they formed a vassal state of the Eastern Empire. About 700 A. D. the Goths shook off the Byzantine yoke and allied themselves with the Khazars who had occupied the Crimean steppes. In 786-87, the Khazars took the main Gothic center Doros, but the south coast and most of the mountain area remained free. In the early ninth century Gothia was raided by the Russians and by its close Byzantine influence had been reestablished there. A later Russian protectorate, 962-971, was followed by another period of Byzantine control. For a century after 1050 Gothia was tributary to the Polovtzi (Cumans), after which it was held again by the Eastern Empire, ca. 1166-1198. Trebizond established its authority over Gothia in 1204, but before 1250 the latter became tributary to the Tartars who in 1381 ceded the coast to Genoa. The mountain region, which constituted the Principality of Theodoro remained a Tartar dependency until it became independent in 1404. Theodoro fell to the Turks in 1475 and Gothia formed a Turkish province until towards the end of the eighteenth century.

Much of our knowledge of the Crimean Goths is due to their early acceptance of Christianity as a result of the work of missionaries from the Syro-Palestinian church in the third century. They always remained orthodox and were under the authority of the Patriarch of Constantinople until after the migrations of the Christian community from the Crimea to Mariupol (1779), and the extinction of the eparchy of Gothia and Caffa with the death of the last bishop in 1786. On the question of the identification of Doros with the later Theodoro-Mankup, Vasiliev is inclined to accept the view of Russian archaeologists that they occupied different sites, but points out a difficulty in this view. He also discredits reports of the survival of the Gothic tongue through the period of Tartar domination, and believes that the term 'Tetraxite' applied to the Goths is an error for 'Trapezite', a name derived from that of the city and mountain called Trapezus.

The editorial work has been well done, but a

few typographical errors appear. There is a map of the Black Sea area, and a good index. The elaborate notes indicate a mastery of the secondary literature and render a bibliography unnecessary.

A. E. R. BOAK

University of Michigan

A. Gellius. Noctium Atticarum Bk. I. Edited by H. M. Hornsby; pp. lxvi, 227. New York: Longmans, 1937. \$3.75

This edition containing among other things an excellent and comprehensive introduction will afford the student a good approach to the study of Gellius. The most valuable feature of the book is this introduction which covers the life and times of Gellius, the text, editions, sources and language. The conclusions drawn from the known facts of the life of Gellius here brought together are sound and scholarly. The discussion of the text, the editions, the sources and the contributions of Hertz and Hosius is interesting and informative.

In the treatment of the language of Gellius Miss Hornsby betrays her major interest. She takes a conservative view of Gellius' archaism—that it is not a fetish nor a personal affectation, but rather in keeping with the literary trend of his time. She agrees with Knapp that Gellius' archaism is derived from literary rather than from common speech sources. To Knapp's list of archaisms she adds a copious and well classified one with pertinent discussion of special words.

The text is a reprint of that of Professor John A. Rolfe in the Loeb series. For the notes on the preface the editor acknowledges her indebtedness to Paul Faider's Commentary on the Preface of the *Noctes Atticae*. As a whole the notes show a wide grasp of the field and are both pertinent and illuminating.

WINNIE D. LOWRANCE

University of Kansas

Der Arbeiter in Recht und Rechtspraxis des Alten Testaments und des Alten Orients. By Werner Lauterbach; pp. 91. Heidelberg: Pilger-Druckerei, 1936

As the title indicates, the author proposes to review the position of the laborer as revealed by the Old Testament writings and then proceed to the larger Near East for comparative materials.

Babylonia, Assyria, Hatti, Egypt, and Arabia are successively surveyed from the angle of the workman's position and particularly the position he occupied legally.

In a final chapter pertinent comparisons between the Hebrew materials and those of the above-mentioned peoples is made.

The author has rendered valuable service in the concise compilation of widely scattered data and information. In the field of the Old Testament he has been thorough if not exhaustive, and if his summary may not receive universal acceptance, the facts are presented.

The treatment accorded the general Near East has of necessity been briefer, yet it would appear that Dr. Lauterbach is not as thoroughly acquainted here as in the Hebrew material.

While the various so-called law codes (Hammurabi, Assyrian, Hittite) have been emphasized and given adequate treatment, the large bulk of economic and legal documents so important for the practical interpretation of those codes has not been thoroughly exploited. Specific examples: Materials on the position of the free laborer both in Old Babylonian and New Babylonian times are in the economic texts, as well as essential legal and social information on working women and slaves. The author has not noted the published Cappadocian texts from Alishar nor the excellent translation of the Hittite Code by Professor A. Walther.

His brief conclusion shows a definite appreciation of the varied threads which went into making the Hebrew nation. Complete documentation with adequate footnotes make the work scholarly and usable.

WALDO H. DUBBERSTEIN

Oriental Institute
University of Chicago

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Continue Personalia?

While I am not one of the group of high school teachers from whom you were so anxious to secure comments on the WEEKLY last year, I have a suggestion to offer, in which you may be interested. It seems to me that the Personalia column should be discontinued, if only because it is not and cannot be democratic. If the WEEKLY is to appeal to the secondary school teachers as well as to the college professors, important appointments to secondary school positions should be listed in the column along with college and university appointments. Most of the high school teachers will not be nearly so much interested in new instructors at Yale as in new teachers in the New York City high schools, and to list the one type of appointment and not the other savors of that snobbishness which most high school teachers are quick to resent. Of course there is not room enough in the WEEKLY for all the secondary school appointments, and the only logical solution to the problem is to dispense with the column altogether. I have not discussed the mat-

ter with the high school teachers of my acquaintance, but Miss Dean would surely know whether they feel about the column as I do.

DOROTHY PASCHALL
1127 Oakland
Denton, Texas

I think Miss Paschall is exactly right and hope that you will discontinue the column on the grounds that it is undemocratic. The appointments in the secondary schools are of people not well known outside of their immediate town and news of them is not of general interest. The same thing is true, however, of most university professors. When I suggested such a column, in imitation of *School and Society*, I did not realize that they were dealing with quite a different world. What is interesting there does not work with us. We must work out our own salvation. I am sure we can do it.

MILDRED DEAN
Roosevelt High School
Washington, D. C.

In Union There Is . . .

I have one suggestion for the future policy of CW. I should like to see an effort made to bring together secondary school teachers and college teachers. We all teach Latin and hope to teach Greek, but neither group is sufficiently acquainted with the other's aims and limitations. My colleagues need a more lively understanding of the difficulties of secondary teaching, and of its aims and especially its accomplishments. I am sure that many college teachers do not know what to expect of their freshmen, and spend much of the first year in experiment. At the same time, I wish the teachers in the secondary schools could understand how closely the future of the classics and of college studies in ancient culture is connected with their attitude toward their work and the extent of their acquaintance with the ancient literature. We college teachers are almost entirely dependent on the work of the secondary schools. Students continue with Latin when they come to college because their preparatory work has held their interest; and that interest cannot be aroused by one who knows only sections of Caesar's Commentaries and six orations of Cicero, with a little reading of Vergil and smiling over an uncomprehended Aeneas.

Spare us, Mr. Editor, tests and propaganda, but help us to enthusiasm and an increasing knowledge and appreciation of our classical forebears.

VIRGINIA MOSCRIP
University of Rochester
Rochester, N. Y.

I understand that there is a possibility of effecting some close cooperation between the various regional classical associations and of delimiting more clearly the respective functions of the WEEKLY and the Journal. Perhaps something was done in those directions at the meeting in New York. I hope so.

L. R. SHERO
Swarthmore College
Swarthmore, Pa.

Protest

The chief thing I want to write about is the slur upon high school teachers in the letter quoted in CW 30(1937) 248. I protest against the assumption that Latin teachers as a class are interested in nothing but the activities of the class room. I know a good many who are genuinely interested in Classical language, literature, and civilization, and I submit that these are the people whom you ought to publish for. No doubt there are some teachers with as limited an outlook as your correspondent ascribes to the high school Latinists as a whole—they (and the professors of Education) are responsible for the decrease in numbers of classical students in many schools.

E. H. STURTEVANT
Yale University
New Haven, Conn.

Finance

In other words I offer my unqualified approval of the new form of the WEEKLY, but I don't quite see how you can do it for two dollars. Why not raise your subscription price? It's worth twice what we are paying for it.

GEORGIANA P. PALMER
Macalester College
St. Paul, Minn.

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. The system of abbreviation used is that of Marouzeau in *L'Année Philologique*. For list of periodicals regularly abstracted and for full names of abstractors see the index number to each volume of CW.

Ancient Authors

Antiphilos von Byzantium. Zucker, Friederich—*Antiphilos von Byzanz Epigr. 49 M samt anderen Nachträgen zu Karl Müllers Antiphilos-Ausgabe*. Proposes δέμας for πόδας (line 5) and defends it on grounds of metrics and mythology. Analyzes internal structure of disticha and cola in polysyndetic rows of short sentences giving separate points in the story or picture, as a feature of epigrammatic writing. Brief comments on a number of other epigrams.

Ph 91 (1936) 361-372

(Hough)

Antiphon. Breuning, P. S.—*On the Date of Antiphon's Fifth Oration*. An analysis of the speech and of certain passages in Thucydides shows that the oration was delivered in summer, 424.
CQ 31 (1937) 67-70 (Fine)

Aristophanes. Cary, A. L. M.—*The Appearance of Charon in the Frogs*. Agrees with recent editors of this comedy that Charon's boat actually appeared on the stage.
CR 51 (1937) 52-53 (Coleman-Norton)

Euripides. Winnington-Ingram, R. P.—*Euripides, Electra 1292-1307*. Proposes the attribution of 1295 to Orestes, which has some MS support, and the transposition of 1295-7 after 1302.
CR 51 (1937) 51-52 (Coleman-Norton)

Hippocrates. Blum, R.—*La composizione dello scritto Ippocrateo Περὶ διαίτης ἐξέων*. This study gives a detailed proof of the thesis that the so-called first and second parts of this work, except for a few chapters, were composed by the same author.
RAL (Ser. 6) 12 (1936) 39-84 (Edelstein)

Philodemus. Gomoll, Heinz—*Herakleodorus und die κριτικοί bei Philodem*. Through study of the teaching of the *kritikoi* attacked in Philodemus' *Peri poiēmatōn*, establishes Herakleodorus, contemporary and rival of Crates, as among their number, and his theories in particular the chief object of attack.
Ph 91 (1936) 373-384 (Hough)

Plato. Adami, F.—*Zu Platons Menon*. Analyzes Socrates' definition of 'color' and 'figure' with especial emphasis on the significance of his promise to continue should Meno remain to be initiated into the Eleusinian Mysteries.
Ph 91 (1936) 473-477 (Hough)

———, Murphy, N. R.—*Plato, Parmenides 129 and Republic 475-480*. Discussion of Socrates' replies to Zeno and to the φιλοθεάμονες.
CQ 31 (1937) 71-78 (Fine)

Plautus. Frank, Tenney—*Notes on Plautus*. (1) Aul. 107-8. (2) Mostellaria, Act iv. (3) Mostellaria 1149. (4) On the life of Plautus.
AJPh 58 (1937) 345-349 (De Lacy)

Pliny, the Younger. Barwick, Karl—*Zwei antike Ausgaben der Pliniusbriefe?* Pliny, having already published Bks. 1-9, republished them on the occasion of bringing out Bk. 10 in order to add the indices of addressees and first words. From the first edition comes MS family ω; from the second, family β, the poor quality of which is not the result of a single grammarian's work, but of its being in widespread use in schools.
Ph 91 (1936) 423-448 (Hough)

Porphry. Boyd, M. J.—*The Chronology in Porphyry's Vita Plotini*. It is probable that by regnal years Porphyry means the years beginning on the *dies imperii* of the reigning emperor, not the Egyptian or Syro-Macedonian regnal years; but that in counting the period of time between two events he employs the years beginning on the first of January.
CPh 32 (1937) 241-257 (Heller)

Procopius. Haury, J.—*Prokop und der Kaiser Justinian*. On the reason for Procopius' hatred of Justinian, and on his attitude towards Belisarius and Antonina.
ByZ 37 (1937) 1-9 (Downey)

Propertius. Lake, A. K.—*An Interpretation of Propertius IV, 7*. Advances the theory that this elegy, which describes Cynthia's return from the grave, is 'a satirical comment on the character of a still quite vigorous Cynthia.'
CR 51 (1937) 53-55 (Coleman-Norton)

Seneca. Alexander, W. H.—*Aut Regem aut Fatuum*. Interpretation and suggested reading of Apocolocyntosis 1.
AJPh 58 (1937) 343-345 (De Lacy)

———, Préchac, F.—*Deux notes sur Sénèque. A.—Date de sa naissance*. Reply to critics. *B.—Au Dossier du 'De Clementia', I, 3, 1: Un éclaircissement érasmien*.
REL 15 (1937) 66-68 (McCracken)

Sophocles. Agard, Walter R.—*Antigone 904-20*. Crude and illogical self-justification here is not spurious. Aristotle (Rhet. 1417a) accepted it. Perfectly consistent with highly emotional character of Antigone, it adds to pathetic effect of tragedy.
CPh 32 (1937) 263-265 (Heller)

Vergil. Hirst, Gertrude—*Note on Vergil Aeneid VII. 376-384*. Evidence that a spinning top was among the *orgia* in the Dionysiac mysteries throws new light on Vergil's much discussed simile.
CQ 31 (1937) 65-66 (Fine)

———, Kurfess, Alfons—*Vergil und Horaz*. Argues for the priority of Vergil Ecl. iv to Horace Ep. 16 on grounds of seeing in Horace's words criticism of Vergil's application of the Happy Era to the present. Ecl. i is also prior to Ep. 16 in which there are apparent attacks on Vergil's thought.
Ph 91 (1936) 412-422 (Hough)

Linguistics. Grammar. Metrics

Bottazzi, Filippo—*L'analyse électro-acoustique du langage*. A critical examination of Gemelli's results obtained in studying human language by a new electrical-acoustic method.
Sc 62 (1937) 27-32 (Pauli)

Pizzagalli, A. M.—*L'Hetheo, la storia e la linguistica*. A summary of present knowledge.
Sc 62 (1937) 22-26 (Pauli)

History. Social Studies

Bratianu, G. I.—*Empire et 'démocratie' à Byzance*. Contains notes on the origin and activities of the circus factions in the imperial period.
ByZ 37 (1937) 86-111 (Downey)

De Laet, S.—*Note sur la carrière de deux sénateurs romains*. L. Aelius Lamia was proconsul of Africa in 13-14 A.D.; his successor was L. Nonius Asprenas. M. Aurelius Cotta Maximus Messalinus, the favorite of Tiberius, is to be identified with the consul of 20 A.D.
AC 6 (1937) 137-140 (Pratt)

Johnson, Van L.—Τὰ ἐπιθῆτα. In reforming the Areopagus Ephialtes removed the acquired power of that body over citizenship rolls.

AJPh 58 (1937) 334-341

(De Lacy)

Lambrechts, P.—*Bijdragen tot de geschiedenis van het romeinsch keizerrijk*. The Probus of the inscription found in Cyrene (Ann. Ep. 1934, 257) is he who later became emperor (cf. Vita Probi 9, 1-5); there is no evidence of a Roman expedition into Egypt during the war of Aurelian against Palmyra. The family of the emperor Didius Julianus was related by a double tie to the family of the jurist Salvius Julianus.

AC 6 (1937) 129-135

(Pratt)

———. *Le commerce des 'Syriens' en Gaule, du haut-empire à l'époque mérovingienne*. Mediterranean commerce underwent a long critical period during the second half of the 3rd century and the 4th century, but soared from the beginning of the 5th century. In Gaul, the diffusion of oriental products and the number of Syrian and Jewish traders indicate that the late Empire was a time of economic decadence in comparison with the Merovingian period.

AC 6 (1937) 35-61

(Pratt)

Lenschau, Thomas—*Forschungen zur griechischen Geschichte im VII. und VI. Jahrhundert v. Chr. (Fortsetzung und Schluss). III. König Pheidon von Argos. IV. Die Siegerliste von Olympia*. Researches summarized: ca. 670 unrest in Peloponnesus caused by Spartan need for land; ca. 660 Pheidon of Argos enters struggle with purpose of restoring old Argive kingdom. Extended north and west, and re-established Olympic Games 625/4. Soon after 620 revolt of Isthmus cities under tyrants; Messene, Arcadia, and Pisa followed suit against Sparta (610) but not so successfully (603/2). Detailed difficulties of 602-582 involving Aristemes of Hira and changes in control of Olympic Games are discussed. Isthmus cities join Athens and Thessaly in Sacred War (591/590) and establish Pythian Games. Finally appear alliances of Philadae with Corinth, Alcemeonidae with Sicyon.

Ph 91 (1936) 385-411

(Hough)

Manojlović, G.—*Le peuple (demos) de Constantinople, de 400 à 800 après J.-C. Etude spéciale de ses forces armées, des éléments qui le composaient et de son rôle constitutionnel pendant cette période*. Summary translation by H. Grégoire of an article which appeared in Serbo-Croatian in 1904 and has remained practically unknown, although it is, Grégoire believes, 'the best work, definitive in many respects, on the question of the Blues and the Greens.'

Byz 11 (1936) 617-716

(Downey)

Morrow, Glenn R.—*The Murder of Slaves in Attic Law*. Slave was not merely valuable property. Action for murder (maximum penalty, exile) could be brought by master or other member of family on behalf of slain slave. Even master's power to abuse own slave was restrained in several ways, especially by possible indictment for *hybris* (maximum penalty, death), brought by any free man.

CPh 32 (1937) 210-227

(Heller)

Stevens, C. E.—*Gildas and the Civitates of Britain*. An attempt to identify the twenty-eight civitates

mentioned in Gildas' description of Britain. 'When we consider how scanty is the evidence of all kinds for the administrative history of Roman Britain, it is something to have tracked the names of at most twenty-four and at least eighteen "civitates" in the country.' At the end is a 'Table of Evidence for "Civitates" in Britain'.

EHR 52 (1937) 193-203

(Pauli)

Epigraphy. Paleography. Numismatics

Kapsomenos, S. G.—*Zwei byzantinische Papyri aus der Zeit Justinians*. Text and commentary of two Berlin papyri: (1) decree of the praeses of the Thebais concerning the military annona; contains evidence that in this year (probably 550) the Egyptian indiction began in July; (2) agreement concerning collection of taxes in Antinoopolis.

ByzZ 37 (1937) 10-17

(Downey)

Pritchett, W. Kendrick—*A Decree of the Year of Koroibos*. New restoration of I.G., II², 675 + 525, correcting the date from 275/4 to 306/5.

AJPh 58 (1937) 329-333

(De Lacy)

Reich, N. J.—*Barter for Annuity and Perpetual Provision of the Body (P. Univ. Mus. Phila. 873 II)*. A Demotic contract (314 B.C.) providing for the transfer of ownership of a house in return for board and keep for life and the promise to defray the costs of mummification and burial. The document is of considerable importance historically, for the two dates which it contains furnish conclusive proof that the regnal years of Alexander IV (son of Alexander the Great) commenced in 317, after the murder of Philip Arrhidaeus, rather than in 323, as some scholars have assumed. Two plates accompany the transcription and commentary.

Mizraim 3 (1936) 9-17

(Kase)

———. *Terms for Repayment of a Seed-Loan. Preserved in Turin*. The text of a Demotic contract for the loan of seed-corn (107 B.C.), affording data of chronological importance. A photographic reproduction of the original is provided.

Mizraim 3 (1936) 26-30

(Kase)

———. *Witness-Contract-Copies in the University Museum at Philadelphia (and Other Documents Written on the Same Papyrus-Sheet as the Original Text)*. A statement of principles to which consideration should be given in editing papyri containing two or more texts. When the texts are integrally related they should be edited together under one number, but when the texts are independent each should be published separately and given its own number. Common types of text combinations are classified in accordance with these principles.

Mizraim 3 (1936) 31-50

(Kase)

Skeat, T. C.—*A Greek Mathematical Tablet*. A wooden tablet (VI A.D.) with texts on both surfaces written by the same hand, that on the recto presenting formulae for the solution of four mathematical problems, one of which, for example, is concerned with finding the number of bricks required for the construction of a brick-lined well of conical form. An interesting group of isopsephisms is found on the verso. Two of these are well known, viz. $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\varsigma = \acute{\alpha}\gamma\iota\omicron\varsigma$ (284) and $\Pi\alpha\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma = \sigma\omicron\phi\iota\alpha$ (781). New, however, is $\acute{\alpha}\eta\delta\iota\alpha + \kappa\alpha\kappa\iota\alpha + \zeta\eta\mu\iota\alpha + \pi\omicron\nu\eta\rho\iota\alpha = \gamma\upsilon\eta$ (461).

Mizraim 3 (1936) 18-25

(Kase)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Bayet, Jean—*Causalité primitive*. 'Le semblable produit le semblable' is a form of primitive causality important in classical antiquity. Against this law for causality the philosophy of the Greeks struggled in its development.

Sc 61 (1937) 1-8 (Pauli)

Boas, George—*Some Presuppositions of Aristotle's Psychology*. Enumeration of eleven principles underlying Aristotle's psychology, which derive from his metaphysics and are apparently accepted by him as self-evident.

AJPh 58 (1937) 275-281 (De Lacy)

Bortolotti, Ettore—*Concetti, immagini, cognizioni, metodi nella matematica babilonese*. An itemized report based on a preliminary study of Neugebauer's *Mathematische Keilschrift-Texte*, a work that is very important for new knowledge of pre-Hellenic mathematics.

Sc 61 (1937) 9-15 (Pauli)

De Witt, Norman W.—*The Epicurean Doctrine of Gratitude*. Reconstruction of six aspects of Epicurean treatment of gratitude, with special emphasis on the occurrence of these ideas in Horace.

AJPh 58 (1937) 320-328 (De Lacy)

Drabkin, Israel E.—*Notes on Lucretius II. 479-82*. Discusses weakness of Epicurean postulate, opposed to Democritean atomism, that the number of atomic shapes is finite.

CPh 32 (1937) 258-263 (Heller)

Karpinski, L. C.—*Is There Progress in Mathematical Discovery and Did the Greeks Have Analytical Geometry?* Modern mathematics stems from Greeks, Hindus and Arabs with elaborations by Austrians, Italians and French. The ancient Greeks did not use analytical geometry.

Isis 27 (1937) 46-52 (Pauli)

Marcolongo, R.—*La misura del tempo. Prima parte: Le divisioni del tempo*. Includes an account of the methods of measuring time developed or adopted in classical antiquity.

Sc 61 (1937) 16-23 (Pauli)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

Ancient Authors

Augustine. Muldowney, Sister Mary S.—*Word-Order in the Works of St. Augustine*; pp. xxiv, 155. Washington: Catholic University of America, 1937. (Catholic University of America, Patristic Studies, Vol. 52) (Dissertation) \$2.00

Attempt to investigate the shades of meaning and emphasis indicated in St. Augustine's word-order and to establish its relationships with the word-order of classical prose, Silver Latin, Late Latin and the Romance Languages.

Claudianus. Lipari, Angela—*Il 'De raptu Proserpinae' di Claudio Claudiano e il mito del rapimento nelle sue origini e nel suo sviluppo*; pp. 180. Trapani: Radio, 1937. 12L.

Euripides—*Ion*, translated from the Greek by H. D.; pp. 142. Chicago: Rand McNally, 1937. \$1.50

Horace. Funaioli, Gino—*Orazio, uomo e poeta*. Discorso; pp. 22. Bologna: Compositori, 1936.

———. Nybakken, Oscar E.—*An Analytical Study of Horace's Ideas*; pp. 124. Scottdale, Pa.: Menonite Press, 1937. (Iowa Studies in Classical Philology, 5) \$1.50

Exhaustive list of Horace's ideas arranged alphabetically, followed by a chapter analyzing them as a whole and integrating them under five general heads.

Livy. Bruckmann, Heinz—*Die römischen Niederlagen im Geschichtswerke des T. Livius*; pp. v, 128. Bochum-Langendreer: Pöppinghaus, 1936. (Dissertation)

Moschus—*Last Flowers; a Translation of Moschus and Bion*, by Henry Harmon Chamberlin; pp. xi, 81. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937. \$2.00

A new series of verse translations by the author of 'Late Spring: a Translation of Theocritus'.

Old Testament—*Maccabaeorum, libri 1-4. Fasc. 1, Maccabaeorum liber 1*, edited by Werner Kappler; pp. 146. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck and Ruprecht, 1936. (Septuaginta. Vetus Testamentum Graecum. H. 9, 1) (Dissertation)

Ovid. Avery, Mary Myrtle—*The Use of Direct Speech in Ovid's Metamorphoses*; pp. iii, 100. Chicago: privately published, distributed by the University of Chicago Libraries, 1937. (Dissertation)

Analysis of the direct speeches in Ovid's *Metamorphoses* from the standpoint of their content, function, and the devices whereby they are connected to the surrounding narrative.

———. Herr, Margaret W.—*The Additional Short Syllables in Ovid*; pp. 31. Philadelphia: Linguistic Society of America, 1937. (Supplement to Language, No. 25, April-June, 1937) (Dissertation)

Detailed statistics on the use of short syllables in Ovid, in an attempt to discover the chief source of their greater number as compared with Vergil's *Aeneid*.

Persius. Scritti per il xx centenario dalla nascita di Persio; pp. vii, 99. Volterra: Accademia dei Sepolti, 1936. 20L.

Petronius. Rini, Anthony—*Petronius in Italy from the Thirteenth Century to the Present Time*; pp. vii, 181. New York: Cappabianca Press, 1937.

An account of the work done by Italian scholars on the manuscript, editions, translations and adaptations of Petronius' works.

Theophilus Alexandrinus. Lazzati, Giuseppe—*Teofilo d' Alessandria*; pp. 112. Milan: Missioni, 1935. (Pubbl. del Univ. cattol. del Sacro Cuore. Serie iv, scienze filologiche. Vol. xix) 10L.

Literary History. Criticism

Beck, Adolf—*Die Aischylos-Übersetzung des Grafen Friedrich Leopold zu Stolberg. Beiträge zur Wirkungsgeschichte d. antiken Tragödie in Deutschland*; pp. 91. Gräfenhainichen: Heine, 1937. (Dissertation)

Hocke, Gustav R.—*Lukrez in Frankreich von der Renaissance bis zur Revolution*; pp. iv, 184. Köln: Kerschgens, 1935. (Dissertation)

Von Erffa, Carl Eduard—*Aidōs* und verwandte Begriffe in ihrer Entwicklung von Homer bis Democrit; pp. viii, 206. Leipzig: Dieterich, 1937. (Philologus Supplementband xxx, Heft 2) 12M.

Study of the development in meaning of *aidōs* by an analysis of its use in Homer, Hesiod, the lyric, tragic and comic poets, Herodotus, Thucydides and the Presocratics.

History. Social Studies

Cook, Thomas I.—History of Political Philosophy from Plato to Burke; pp. 725. London: Prentice-Hall; Pitman, 1937. 16s.

Frobenius, Leo and Douglas C. Fox—Prehistoric Rock Pictures in Europe and Africa, from material in the archives of the Research Institute for the Morphology of Civilization, Frankfurt-on-Main; pp. 79, ill., map, diagram. New York: Museum of Modern Art, 1937. \$1.85

Kandyba, Oleh—Schipenitz. Kunst u. Geräte e. neolith. Dorfes; pp. 156, ill. Vienna: Schroll (Leipzig: Keller), 1937. (Bücher zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Bd. 5) 24M.

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Quattrini, Antonio G.—Scipione, da Teodoro Mommsen, Polibio, Livio; pp. 282. Rome: Aequa, 1936

Reuschel, Heinz—Die Rassenfrage bei Platon; pp. 47. Leipzig: Lindner, 1937. 1.50M.

Stephens, Ferris J.—Votive and Historical Texts from Babylonia and Assyria; pp. xvi, 45, 46 pls. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1937. (Yale Oriental Series, Babylonian Texts, Vol. 9) \$5.00
86 autographed texts, with a description of the object bearing each inscription. Previously published duplicates of the texts are indicated and variant readings noted. A second volume of transliterations and translations is in preparation.

Vincent, A.—La religion des judeo-aramiens d'Éléphantine. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. 150fr.

Willvonseder, Kurt—Die mittlere Bronzezeit in Österreich, T. 1, 2; pp. 301, ill. 2 pls.; 305, ill., 56 pls. Vienna: Schroll, (Leipzig: Keller), 1937. (Bücher zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte, Bd. 3, 4) 36M.

Woolley, C. Leonard and T. E. Lawrence—The Wilderness of Zin; pp. 161, ill., pls., maps. New York: Scribners, 1936. \$7.50

Reprint of an invaluable work which was first published as the Annual of the Palestine Exploration Fund for 1914-1915. An introduction by Sir Frederic Kenyon and much new material in a chapter on the Greek Inscriptions by M. N. Tod have been added.

Wright, F. A.—Marcus Agrippa, Organizer of Victory; pp. xi, 268, 8 pls. New York: Dutton, 1937. \$2.50

The first biography in English of this significant and famous Roman. Intended for the general reader.

Art. Archaeology

Aubert, Marcel—La sculpture romaine. Paris: Alpina, 1937. 25fr.

Balzano, Camillo—Studi ercolanesi. Torre del Greco nei ricordi classici; pp. 227. Torre del Greco: Bolilla, 1937

Francesco de Scandiano, P. and Davide Poratti—Pergamo; Sguardo storico e visita alle rovine; pp. 191, ill., map. Parma: Frate Francesco, 1936

Genouillac, Henri de—Fouilles de Telloh, 1929, 1930, 1931. T. II, Époques d'Ur, III dynastie, et de Larsa; pp. 170, ill., pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. Vols. I, II, 400fr.

Marconi, Pirro—Il Foro romano. The Forum romanum; pp. 24, ill. Rome: Ist. poligr. dello Stato, Libreria, 1935. 5.50L.

Il Museo nazionale di Palermo. Sezione archeologica. The National Museum of Palermo. Archeological section; pp. 31, 68, ill. Rome: Ist. poligr. dello Stato, Libreria, 1936. 5.50L.

Schweitzer, Bernhard and Franz Hackebeil—Das Original der sogenannten Pasquino-Gruppe; pp. iv, 164, ill. Leipzig: Hirzel, 1936. (Abh. d. Philol.-Hist. Kl. d. Sächs. Akademie d. Wissenschaften, Bd. XLIII, Nr. IV) 12M.

Detailed analysis of the famous Hellenistic group of Menelaus armed supporting the dying Patroclus. Part one is devoted to the reconstruction of the work from extant copies, part two to conclusions concerning the size, exact attitude, maker, date, etc., of the original. Ample illustrated with 88 excellent figures and plates.

Thureau-Dangin F. and M. Dunard—Til-Barsib, pp. 167, ill., 53 pls. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. 200fr.

Epigraphy. Paleography. Numismatics

L'année épigraphique. Année 1936. Paris: Leroux, 1937. 20fr.

Milne, J. G.—The Development of Roman Coinage; pp. 22. Oxford: Blackwell, 1937. 1s.6d.

Brief sketch of Rome's coinage and its historical and economic background down to the imperial period.

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Becker, Otfried—Das Bild des Weges und verwandte Vorstellungen im frühgriechischen Denken; pp. 223. Berlin: Weidmann, 1937. (Hermes, Einzelschriften, H. 4) 16M.

Attempt to lay bare the early Greek conception of 'way' on the basis of the etymology of the various Greek words for 'way' (*paros, hodos*, etc.) and their occurrences and metaphorical usages in early Greek writers.

Lesmat, Augustin—L'ancienne astronomie d'Eudoxe à Descartes; pp. 108. Paris: Hermann, 1937. (Coll. Actualités scientifiques et industrielles, N. 480) 15fr.

Lucks, Henry Albert—The Philosophy of Athenagoras, its sources and value; pp. 114. Washington: Catholic University of America, 1937. \$1.25

Morris, Nathan—The Jewish School from the Earliest Times to the Year 500 of the Present Era; pp. 297. London: Eyre, 1937. 10s.6d.

Seyrig, H.—La religion palmyrénienne d'après un livre récent; pp. 10. Paris: Geuthner, 1937. (Coll. T. Syria, 1935) 10fr.

Textbooks

Butler, W. G.—One Hundred Latin Passages for Prepared or Unprepared Translation; pp. 167. London: Methuen, 1937. 2s.6d.

Caldwell, Wallace Everett—The Ancient World; pp. 607, ill., maps. New York: Farrar and Rinehart, 1937. \$5.00

Gould, H. E. and J. H. Whitney—A New Latin Course, Part I; pp. 246. London: Macmillan, 1937. 2s.6d.